## SHARP CRITICISM FOR V. P. I. BOARD

ing in the line he desired, that I sent him at the age of seventeen to this State institution for the session of 1903-4. My Son's Conduct During the

Session of 1903-4.

Session of 1903-4.

For the session of 1903-4, my son entered, the sophomore, although erroneously rublished in the catalogue as being in the freshman class. He made very fair progress in his studies, and on all the monthly reports sent to me, except the field, THERE WERE NO DEMERITS RECORDED AGAINST HIM. On the fast report, which was for the last two months of the session, an unusually arge number were recorded, but I was assured by the member of the faculty whose duty it was to keep the records, that these demerits were only for some moral turplitude or delinquency whatsover. This member wrote, however, before the present session begun, that these them is the faculty with the session was the session of the faculty was the session where the present session begun, that these them is the faculty of the faculty was also become the present session begun, that these them is were "back history, and would not affect him at this session," and he ignerits were "back history, and would ust affect him at this session," and he was "glad to hear that he would return." Another member of the faculty wrote me that my son was "a very attractive young fellow," of whom he had "grown very fond," and said in a "grown very fond," and said in a "grown does "a, very popular student." And the marshal or detective of this school told me that my son's conduct had been that of "a perfect gentleman" ever since he had entered that institution.

My Son's Return the Present Ses-

The present sessio nwas opened on Thursday, September 21, 1206, and my son left home for the purpose of re-entering on Monday, the 1sth. He left in fine spirits with the promise both to me and to his mother that he was going to do his best this session. When he got to Reanoke, he met a young friend and student of the previous year, named William Lee Andrews, who invited him to stop over and spend a day or two at his father's home. This invitation was accepted, and my son stopped with Anstop over and spound a lay of two actins father's home. This invitation was accepted, and my son stopped with Andrews until the morning of the 20th, when he left for Blacksburg, and arrived there that evening. The next morning, the first day of the session, my son was promptly on hand, purchased his books and equipments, was assigned to the JUNIOR CLASS, and entered on his work for this session; but did not offer to matriculate at first. As 1 am informed, the rule is that the old students do not so offer to matriculate for several days after the session begins, nor until the new ones have first matriculated. Facts About the Hazing, and the

So-Called Trial Therefor.

So-Called Trial Therefor.

Andrews, who lived in Roanoke, and at whose home my son had paid a visit, as before stated, did not go to Blacksburg until Saturday evening, the 23d of September, and says he went then with no fixed purpose of matriculating, but to dispose of his equipment of the previous session in the event he concluded, after getting to Blacksburg, not to remain.

On Sunday morning, September 24th, a little after 9 o'clock, my son was walking on the stoop of No. 1 Barracks, when he met Andrews, for the first time since visiting his home. These two walked together slowly down the stoop, talking naturally about that visit, and were soon joined by Eubank and Sallee, all four students and friends of the previous session. The four then strolled along together, my son still talking of his visit to Andrews. When they got to Bowly's (the boy hazed) room, Andrews entered and the others followed, as students at Blacksburg frequently drop in each other's rooms, especially on Sunday mornings when they have no regular duties.

Andrews (the one, and the only one, as he says, who did the hazing), says: Andrews' Statement, the Man

Who Did the Hazing, Not Heard By the Faculty on the So-Called Trial.

So-Called Trial.

"I had formed no purpose, and had no idea at that time of paddling Bowly, or of hazing him in any way whatseever. Christian sat on the bed when we went in, he was talking of his visit to our home, and NOT A WORD HAD HEEN SAID BY ANY ONE OF THE FOUR—CHRISTIAN, EUHANK. SALLEE OR MYSELF—IN REFERENCE TO HAZING ANYHODY, AND THERE IS NO REASON TO IMAGINE THAT SUCH AN IDEA WAS IN THE HEAD OF ANY ONE OF THE FOUR. AFTER we got in the room I shill to Bowly. You didnt' come to my room as I told you. He answered that he didn't see anything in the regulations requiring a ritt to wait on an old, boy. I told him then to 'bend over and give me ninety degrees'—a familiar expression at Hlacksburg. Bowly may have said something, but I do not recail if he did. He bent over, and I applied presently a thin piece of pine, probably split from a box top. I didn't have this when I entered the room, but I motioned in passing through the hall near the door a piece of pine board, and when flowly told me he saw nothing in the regulations requiring him to wait on an old hoy, I stopped out of the door and picked it up, as it was within a yard and a half of the door, I sing on'the floor, and came back with it. It was then on my return to the room instantly that Rowly bent over, and I spanied him a little with the piece of board. He made no outcry or protest Egyond what has been stated, and took it good-naturedly, not asking all or making any sort of resistance. In this state Colonel Brodle knocked at the door, which had a spring look which locked it when it closed, and was Inmediately admaking any sert of resistance. In this cata colonel Brode knocked at the door, which had a spring lock which he deep the colone Brode knocked at the door, when he calcade and the surface of the fact that the closed, and was immediately admitted. NOBODY STRICK HOWLY BUY MYSELF. AND NOBODY STRICK HOWLY BUY MYSELF. AND NOBODY STRICK HOWLY BUY STRIKE HIM. ACCORDING TO MY KNOWLEDGIE AND BELIEF. The whole affair was the matter of a few momentarion violence, harshness, ill-nature or roughness of any kind were exhibited by maching places or any the were exhibited by maching places or any kind were exhibited by maching places on the floor, the positions of the several places of staying at Blacksburg. I came home to a show, and was surprised when I heard that a serious view had been taken of the little affair with Bowly, which made no bad blood or hard feeling in any one who was with me. I was also surprised when my father got a letter that I could not be allowed to matriculate, as I had never explicitly and of the rector several times of the purpose of staying at Blacksburg. I came to the little affair with Bowly, which made no bad blood or hard feeling in any one who was with me. I was also surprised when my father got a letter that I could not be allowed to matriculate, as I had never a letter that I could not be allowed to matriculate, as I had never had been discussed by the of the faculty and of the rector several times of the purpose of so as and ASTON. The purpose of this judgment, at my time the purpose of one and astrock him that all four had struck him th

## Heart Weakness

The action of the heart depends upon the heart nerves and muscles. When from any cause they become weak or ex-hausted, and fail to furnish sufficient power, the heart flutters, palpitates, skips beats; and in its effort to keep up its work, causes pain and distress. such as smothering spells, short breath, fainting, pain around heart, arm and shoul-The circulation is impeded, and the entire system suffers from lack of nourish-

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure makes a heart strong and vigorous by strengthening these nerves and muscles.

muscles.

"I had palpitation and pain around my heart, and the doctors said it was incurable. I don't believe it now, for after taking six bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, three bottles of the Nervine and Liver Pills I am entirely cured, and feel better than I have for five years, and it is all due to these remedies. I want you to know that your medicines cured me. It relieved me from the first dose, and I kept right on till the pain in my chest was gone, and I kept on feeling better even after I quit taking it." JOHN H. SHERMAN.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it falls he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

TION, AND COULD NOT HAVE KNOWN OF IT UNTIL IT TOOK PLACE. Bowly's Statement, the Man

Hazed, Not Heard By the Faculty on the So-Called Trial.

Colonel Brodie's Verbal Testimony (As Reported) Given in Absence of Accused; the Only Witness to Sustain the Prose-

The only testimony to sustain the charge of hazing against all four of these boys was that of Lieutenant Colonel Brodle, which is as follows, as taken from the records of the Zoulty. "Acting under the orders of the Commandant, he was on the alert Sunday morning to prevent hazing. While on the stoop of the old barracks he heard blows. Listening a few moments he located them in Division No. 1, and entering that division, they appeared to come from the second floor. Stoppling on the upper landing of the latenth of the stoppling on the upper landing of listen he heard them coming from Hoom No. 68. Going to the door of mile to open it, but found it and attended to open it, but found it and the seed admittance bit and the seed those within to open the door. On his mame being the door open the door, on his mame being the door open the door, on his mame being the door open the door, on his one the door had been closed, and he saw Bowly, a new student, and one of the occupants bending as if above a trunk, and Andrews as if in the act of beating him with a paddle, Sallee was standing very near him on the other side, and Eubank and Christian were standing some little distance away looking on. The paddle was made out of a board narrowed and send out of a board narrowed and send out of a board narrowed and send out of a board narrowed. cution.

## Who Will be the Winner?

The newspapers say that the fight for City Treasurer seems to have narrowed down to two candidates—whom the people call respectively the "kid glove" and the "machine" candidates. But the voters will prove that other worthy men are factors in this fight. This communication is in the interest of one of the other ten who will be "in evidence" on election day.

LEE B. HANCOCK has as good a chance to be a winner as any candidate in His friends have worked quietly for him, and they are confident of

Why should you vote for him? I will answer:

(1) Because he is the representative of no class, clique or faction, (2) Because he is faithful and capable. His years of business service is the

(3) Because he will be acceptable to business men as well as the laboring man on account of his long acquaintance with business affairs, and he will be exper-cially acceptable to laboring men because he has been one of them since he was

cially acceptable to laboring men because he has been one of them since no was ten years of age

(4) Because he is naturally cordial and genial which is a guarantee that the affairs of the office will be conducted in an affable and courteous manner.

(5) Because he has been a good and useful citizen and, as far as his means would allow has done as much for the city and for the cause of charity as any man in the field. Every one who knows him, knows his big, generous heart.

(6) Because he needs the encluments of the office possibly more than any other candidate, having a very large and interesting family solely dependent upon the results of his labor.

Now put all these together: his unquestioned ability to fill the office; his in-

Now put all these together: his unquestioned ability to fill the office; his independence of strings; his acceptability to the business man and his identity with the laboring man; his gental and generous nature; and last, but not least the value of the position to him and those dependent upon him, and you have an ideal candidate, meriting your support. His friends think so, and from banks, stores, factories and shops they will go to the polls to assist in elevating him to the responsible office of City Treasurer; for they feel confident that he will prove the "dark horse" in this race, and will win the prize. Do not be deluded by printed or verbal rumors, but give him your support, and he is sure of election.

ONE OF the MANY ERIENDS.

ONE OF HIS MANY FRIENDS.

He says:

"There were two boards. I didn't notice which one held the boards, but am pretty certain that Andrews had one. One of the boards was in the room before the boys came in, but I don't think the other was, and I think Andrews had it in his hand. I was reading the Bible when they came in. My mind was on that. When Andrews told me 'to get over and give him ninety degrees,' I understood what he meant. He gently, but firmly, pressed me over, and my thought was, 'If I must, I must,' and didn't think there was anything better to do. Andrews then paddled me moderately, not to hurt much, and I did not regard the matter seriously at all, though I knew it was against the regulations, and thought it might bring a few demerits when Colonel Brodie got on to it and came in. I don't think Mr. Christian had anything to day with paddling me, but my back was turned, and I could not see the one with the paddle, CHRISTIAN WAS BEHIND ME, AND OFF AT A LITTLE DISTANCE. HE NEITHER SAID ANYTHING, I SAW, TO MAKE ME BELIEVE THAT HE TOOK ANY PART ABOUT IT, OR CAME TO MY PART ABOUT IT, OR CAME He says:
"There were two boards. I didn't notice

Chairs. Rockers. Tables and Cabinets.

Mission. Antwerp, and Early English

INC. The reasons for this refueal will be apparent later on.
Our Court of Appeals has said in a recent case, in reference to a so-called trial conducted as this was:
"It obviously lies at the foundation of justice that in any forum where the rights of any party are to be pudicially determined, he has a right to be present and to be heard through his witnesses and counsel, and to hear the testimony of his adversary's witnesses, to cross-examine them, and to rebut their testimony." And that any trial which does not conform to this rule is "a mock trial, and should be set aside." That these, or similar rules, "ARE FOUNDED IN NATURAL JUSTICE, AND ARE ABSOLITELY NECESSARY FOR THE DUE ADMINISTRAMION OF JUSTICE IN EVERY FORM WHATEVER."
Fortunately, for us, before Colonel Reedle appeared before the faculty to give his testimony, he had written out a statement of what he saw and what had occurred in Bowly's room, but which we could not see until it was furnished us by the board of visitors at the same time the record of the judgment was. This written statement of Colonel Brodie's differs materially from his oral testimony; and we leave it to the public to judge which of the two is true, if either is—e.g., in regard to the time it took him to get in the door, he says in this written statement, it took him 'some seconds." There is not a word in the board of the seen from Bowly's own statement, was not evidence at all, and which, it will be seen from Bowly's own statement, was not evidence and all, and which it will be seen from Bowly's own statement, was not evidence and him say these shutters were closed, and that Bowly had told him "all four had struck him"; which last hearsay statement was not evidence at all, and which it will be seen from Bowly's own statement, was not evidence and lowed to be present when Colonel Brodie gave his testimony, and had heard him say these shutters were closed, and that Bowly had told him "all four had struck him; which last hearsay statement, was not evidence at him say these shutters we

its records showed is irregularily and injustice that they decilined to let us see them, or to furnish me with a copy at my expense.

My son, Sallee and Eubank were then culled separately before the faculty. Each one admitted that he was in the reom, but denied positively that he had anything watever to do with the hazing, and the man who did the hazing says that this was literally true.

But the faculty say they were in the room and did not protect; and this, it seems, is the sole ground of accusation against these boys.

In the first place, there is no regulation of this college for punishing a student for being in a room where hazing is done, nor is there any law in this land which warrants any such regelation. Is there any law anywhere for punishing one who is present when a crime is committed, unless he is a participant in that crime, or in some way conspired to commit it? There is not a particle of testimony in this case to show that my son, Eubank or Sallee did either of these two things, but all the testimony is to the contrary, nor is there any regulation of this college requiring those present to protest against hazing, and especially is this true where the party hazed did not protest himself, and did not REGARD THE MATTER SERIOUSLY AT ALL,"

We see them—

THE MATTER SERIOUSLY AT ALL," as he says.

We see then—

1. There was no law of this college which these three students had violted.

2. There was not only no proof that they were parties to this hazing, but the positive statement, both of the boy hazed and of the one who did the hazing, is that they had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

But there was another student in Bowly's room, his room-mate, He did not protest either. Why, then, was he not equally with my son, Ecbank and Sallee? And yet he was not punished at all.

I think I have demonstrated ther

I think I have demonstrated then—
1. That my son, Eubank and Sallee had nothing to do with this hazing.
2. That the only evidence connecting them with it was the illegal and improper hearsay testimony of what Brodle says Bowly told him some time after, and which Bowly says is not true.
3. That the so-called trial of these students was what our Court of Appeals has termed a mockery and a travesty on the administration of justice.

But before leaving this branch of the case, let us examine more closely the testimony of Colonel Brodle, as reported in the letters of the president, and see how these reports compare with his verbal statement before the faculty, and his written statement made before going there to testify.

verbal statement before the faculty, and his written statement made before going there to testify.

1. In his first letter to me, the president says Colonel Brodie could not gain admittance to the room until he had knocked time and again, and not then, "until thinking him a student, they let him in."

We have seen how Colonel Brodie's verbal and written statements differ about the time, and in neither of these is there anything said about their "thinking him a student." Andrews says he was "immediately" admitted, which is corroborated by my son, Eubank and Sallee, and this statement more nearly accords with Colonel Brodie's written statement that it took him "some seconds" to get in.

2. Again, the president says, when Colonel Brodie entered, "he found a new boy stretched across a trunk and an old boy with a paddle in the act of striking him." In neither his v. al nor written statements does Colonel Brodie say Bowly was "stretched across a trunk;" and the truth is, there was no trunk near him.

3. Again Colonel Brodie says, when he entered Andrews was standing "6s if to entered.

paddle in the act of beating him (Bowly) with a paddle," and he then goes on to describe the shape of the so-called "paddle" as being "made out of a board narrowed at the several one ond." I have the so-called "paddle" as being "made out of a board narrowed at one ond." I have the so-called "paddle" as he several my possession brought to me by Bowly himself, and it shows by its own shape in my possession brought to me by Bowly himself, and it shows by its own shape been touched for the purpose of being converted into a "paddle" at all, but is only a thin plece of pine box top, picked only at thin plece of pine box top, picked in the serious indicated the particular and beautiful that it is a copy of the particular and the form of the serious of the converted into a "paddle" at all, but is only a thin plece of pine box top, picked only at thin plece of pine box top, picked only at the part of the serious indicated into a "paddle" at all, but is only a thin plece of pine box top, picked only at the process of the serious indicated into a "paddle" at the part of the serious indicated into a "paddle" at the part of the p

Most Important Considerations.

Tabourettes,

3. Again Colonel Brodle says, when he

I now come to consider what I think by far the most important part of this affair—a part which deeply concerns every parent and patron of that institution; and that is, the conduct of this faculty towards these students and towards me as the father of one of them in my attempts to show that it had done them to tailstile.

Faculty.

On the 25th of September, 1505, a notice came to my home, which was opened by my wife in my absence, to the effect that my son had been "engaged in hazing new statents"; that he had, therefore, been "refused matriculation," and was "re-

Vernis Martin-

Pedestals. Clothes Trees Foot Stools, Rockers. Benches. Hall Racks, Tables, Chairs. Rockers, Clocks. Sideboards China Cases, Tables. Dining Chairs, Pate Racks. Cabinets, etc., etc., Couches, Odd Chairs.

> Magazine Stands. Dinner Sets. Umbrella Jars, Artificial Palms,

Book Cases,

Desks.

Hall Racks, Benches.

Chairs. Bedroom

> Suits Odd Dressers Odd Beds. Iron Beds, Brass Beds, Princess Dressers. Chiffonieres, Commodes. Costumers, Single and Double Wardrobes,

Stop Over in Lynchburg.

ou,"
I thanked Senator Daniel for his inter-at and kind offer, but concluded it might reate unnecessary notoriety if he went long with me, and so I determined to

go alone and get the facts of the case; but left Senator Danlel with the under-standing that if I needed him, I would wire for him I then proceeded to Blacksburg, reaching thore Saturday

It may be from overwork, but

the chances are its from an in-

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity. It can be kept in healthful action

Tutt's Pills

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

So Tired

active LIVER.\_\_

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Ladies' Desks, Curio and Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Cheval Glasses, Black and Gilt Frame Mirrors, Pictures, Ladies' Dressing Tables, Book-Cases, Desks and Book-Cases Combined, Sectional Book-Cases, Roll Top and Flat Top Desks, Library Tables, Pedestals, Screens, Carpet Sweepers, Jardinieres and Jardiniere Stands, Chiffonieres Medicine Cabinets, Colonial Sewing Tables, Sewing Baskets, Lap Boards, Folding Tables, Morris Chairs, Collarettes.



Fancy Pillows, Rugs, Druggets, Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloth, Mattings, Tracking, Toilet Sets. We have three dozen of the 98c Mirror Door Medicine Cabinets left; come quick, ifyou want

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Turkish Rockers, Turkish Chairs, Plain Rockers and Chairs. Couches, Divans, 2, 8, 4 and 5-Piece Idbrary Sets, Screens, etc., etc.

Rattan

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Parlor Sets

2, 8, 4 and 5 Pieces.

Odd Chairs

for all parts of the house, in gilt, mahogany, oak and other finishes.

Parlor Tables. Shaving Stands, Bath Room Mirrors,

with white frames. Oil Stoves,

Oil Lamps, Gas Stoves, Coal Stoves,

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Sideboards, China Cases, Butlers' Trays, etc., etc.

While they last, a Double Deck Plate Rack, 1 vard long and 2-8 vard high. with cup hooks under-

The best Fancy Pillow in town, a dollar and half value, 49c.

morning, the 30th of September, at about quired to leave the college grounds a

Arrival in Blacksburg.

On reaching Blacksburg, I proceeded—
(1) To ascertain from the lips of the witnesses who were on the ground—the hazed as well as the alleged hazers—tho facts of the case, which I saw at once the faculty had failed to do, they never having put Bowly (the man hazed) on the stand at all, and Andrews (the man who did the hazing) had left college, and had not been even summoned as a witness.

(2) To ascertain, as far as I could, from students of all the classes, who flocked to my hotel to see and to talk with me about the case, and from some citizens who also came to talk and to sympathize with me, the sentiment of both about the judgment of the faculty, which had excited great interest both in the college and in the town. I never went in the grounds of the college, except on the occasion when I was invited to meet the president at his office.

Having done these things, I wrote a respectful note to the president and asked of him the privilege of appearing before the faculty. I thought then, and I think now, that this was a most reasonable and proper request coming from a father on behalf of his son, addressed to those to whom he had entrusted that son, and I never dreamed there would sany hesitation about granting this request. I had known it to be done in other institutions of as high standing as this one; I had become convinced, after a careful examination of all the evidence I could obtain, that the faculty had (unintentlonally, I then felt sure) done both me and my son a great wrong. Arrival in Blacksburg. My wife had just passed through a season of sore bereavement and trial, and on that account was nearly prostrated by this additional blow. As soon as she communicated this notice to me, I telegraphed, tried to telephone, and wrote a special delivery letter, to the president of this institution, telling him of the affliction this notice had caused at my home, and asked him If it were not possible to get a reconsideration of the action of the facility. I thought then, of course, that my son was in the wrong. Three days thereafter I received a letter from the president expressing deep sympathy with me and my wife, but giving a statement of the alleged case against my son, Sallee and Eubank, which, I have since discovered, was both an exaggeration of the facts and erroneous in several material respects. He also informed me there was no probability that the faculty could be induced to reconsider their action; that I could accomplish nothing by coming to Blacksburg, as I offered to do, and advised that the condemned students go home at once, because they were 'in danger' there. If the president meant by this last remark to convey the idea that these students were in any danger from anything that might occur to them from the other from the truth. As soon as I read the president's letter, I determined it was my duty to go to my son and learn frayed the facts of the alleged case, and I took the lirst train for Blacksburg for that purpose. On my way to the depot I received a letter from my son giving the facts of the safe, as they have been season of sore bereavement and trial, and

had (unintentionally, I then jett audone both me and my son a great wro I was ready to show this was the crand I supposed the faculty would only welcome such an endeavor on part, but would co-operate with me the extent of their ability in trying the facts of this case, as they have been since established to be, and explaining that he had not written before because the classes had been moving to try to obtain relief from the judgment rendered by the faculty, and he had hoped up the time of writing that something could be accomplished in that way. remedy any wrong they might possibly have committed, with an earnest desire to do everything which should tend to the attainment of the ends of justice. Stop Over in Lynchburg.

On my way to Blacksburg, I stopped in Lynchburg for the purpose of consulting with my friend, Senator Daniel, first, as to his view of the alleged case as disclosed by the letters of the president and my son, and second, as to my duty both to my son and myself to go to Blacksburg. My talk, as well as my evident distress, made it clear to Sonator Daniel that I wished him to go with me if he concurred in the opinion that I ought to go to Blacksburg, and he said promptly, after reading the two letters:

"I think it is your duty to go to Blacksburg and rescue your son, I certainly would go were he my son, and if you wish me to do so, I will go with you."

I thanked Senator Daniel for his inter-

Held at Arm's Length.

the attainment of the ends of justice.

Held at Arm's Length.

Instead of this, I was met on the very threshold of this inquiry as if I were an enemy of this State and of the insituation, to which I had twice committed my son's highest human interests. In and reasonable request for a meeting of the faculty, I was told by the president to come to his office at half-past two o'clock on that day (Saturday) to confer with him as to whether or not my required to ascertain whether or not I understood his note correctly, but which last named note I determined not to send. I met the president at the bour appointed, and there found with fill two other members and that I did not care to discuss with them the ordical sustential that it is not represented by the faculty, and the judgment members present I was then ready to the faculty, and the judgment members present I was then ready to the faculty, and the judgment members present I was then ready to the faculty, and the judgment members present I was then ready to confer with him two outer members that much consideration, and the ordical sustainable of the faculty, and the judgment members present I was then ready to the faculty with me on the world of the faculty, and the judgment members present I was then ready to the faculty with the same pursued by the faculty, and the judgment members present I was then ready to any post ton, and I told them when the hardshown the president of the faculty with me on his behalf. I especially desired Senator Daniel in Lynchburg; that Senator Daniel in Lynchburg; tha

consideration would be recognized and appreciated by the faculty.

Faculty Meeting Called.

After considerable discussion, the president reluctantly consented to call a meeting of the faculty for Monday, the 2d of October, at 2 o clock P. M., but accompanied this consent with the statement that when the faculty met, it would be for it to determine whether or not it would hear either Senator Daniel or myself.

I was astonished at this, I could senothing whatever either unreasonable or improper in either of my requests. As before stated, I knew of instances where similar requests had been made and granted, and even it the case had been as alleged by the president, "unprecedented," I could not understand what valid objection there could be to trying to get at the truth, and to renerly a wrong, if, perchance, a wrong had been done. A meeting of the faculty was held at the hour named; they were informed by me in writing of the extraordinary efforts I had need to secure the presence of Sepator hade to secure the presence of the representatives of the telephone and telegraph companies, about which I was not then informed, and have now but partial information.

Meeting of the Faculty and Ef-

Meeting of the Faculty and Efforts to Obtain Presence of Senator Daniel.

On leaving the president's office Saturday evening about 4 o'clock I went at once to the telephone offic (Blacksburg is connected with Christiansburg only by telephone), and got the operator, the assistant marshal, to write for me and once to the telephone offic (Blacksburg is connected with Christiansburg only by telephone), and got the operator, the assistant marshal, to write for me and send a message to Senator Daniel at Lynchburg in these words, as I remember: "Come to-morrow evening without fail"—to which my name was signed by him, and I paid the fee for this service. I heard nothing from Senator Daniel or from this message until a quarter to seven o'clock the next evening (Sunday), when the operator's younger brother came to the Blacksburg Inn, where I was stopping, and told me that my message to Senator Daniel sent the day before to Lynchburg had not been delivered, and that the office at Blacksburg had been so informed by the office in Lynchburg since 10 o'clock that morning. But he said that, as he and his brother were only paid five dollars per month by the telegraph company for attending to their business, and he and his brother had something else to do that day, he had only then (6:35 P. M.) given me the information he had received at 10 that morning from Lynchburg of the non-delivery of my telegram. (His alder brother, the operator and assistant marshal, told me the same thing, in almost the same words, the next morning.) He then offered to return the fee I had paid his brother for sending this message, which, of course, I declined to receive. Since the telephone offices both in Blacksburg and in Christiansburg were then closed for the day (they close at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening), it was impossible for me to sond another message to Senator Daniel that night. I than sent a letter with a special delivery stamp to Christiansburg that night, and the gentleman who carried it sand the next morning he put it on the Norfolk and Western train. In this letter I informed Senator Daniel of my telegram to him on the evening before, of the miscarriage of that tolegram, and asked him to come to Blacksburg by the first train the next morning in called up Senator Daniel of that telegram, in day, and I informed the faculty in writing of the r

were continuously on the ground, whilst I was away from my home at great trouble and considerable expense in wait-lag to meet them.

Another Letter From the Presi-

dent.

About 12 o'clock on that day I received from the president another letter, setting forth in much detail his views of the alleged case against my son. This letter, like the one I had received in Richmond, disclosed, in my opinion, a misconcep-tion of the real facts of the case, and, like the other, greatly overstated these facts.

When the faculty meeting was held, I was, as the members knew, at the Blacksburg Inn waiting and anxious to appear before them with this "new and material" evidence. I asked for a postponement

Notification of Action of Faculty. Notification of Action of Faculty.

At about 4:20 P. M. I was notified of
the action of the faculty in these words:

"The communication addressed to the faculty by Judge George L. Christinn, having
been received and read, it is hereby unanimously resolved by the faculty, that the
case of W. B. Christian he not reopened,
since in its judgment this communication
does not submit any new evidence in the
case of his son for its consideration, as
the submission of such now matter is always required as a condition precedent to
the reopening of any case; the faculty
claiming in every case the right to decide
whether such new matter is of surficient
importance to justify a reopening."
It is pertinent to inquire here, how

Richmond, Va., Dec. 8, 1905.

## To the Voters of Richmond:

Being impressed by the earnestness of suggestions from friends,
true and tried, and confident of
my ability to satisfactorily fill
the position of Treasurer, made
vacant by the death of Mr.
Charles II. Phillips, I beg to respectfully announce myself a
candidate for that position, and
solicit your aid and influence in
securing the position at election
to be held 25th inst. If elected,
I promise to give avidence of my
appreciation of your confidence by
faithful discharge of the duties,
and will use my best efforts to
promote the interests of this city.
I am,
Very truly,

Very truly, J. B. PACE.